R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 013 907 VT 001 806

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR DAY CARE PROJECTS.

WOMENS BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D.C. (DEPT. OF LABOR)

PUB DATE APR 67

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.25 HC-$1.68 42P.

DESCRIPTORS- *DAY CARE PROGRAMS, *FEDERAL AID, FEDERAL PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, *ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, *DIRECTORIES,

"DAY CARE" PROVIDES CARE, GUIDANCE, AND SUPERVISION FOR CHILDREN AWAY FROM HOME DURING THE DAY. FUNDS FOR DAY CARE PROJECTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM A NUMBER OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND MAY BE USED FOR PROVIDING DIRECT CARE OF CHILDREN IN DAY CARE FACILITIES, TRAINING PERSONNEL, AND SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS RELATING TO VARIOUS ASPECTS OF DAY CARE. SPECIFIC GRANT OR LOAN PROGRAMS FOR DAY CARE PROJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ARE LISTED. FOR EACH PROGRAM, INFORMATION IS INCLUDED WITH RESPECT TO STATUTORY AUTHORITY, ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, PROPORTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS THAT MAY BE GRANTED OR LIMIT ON FUNDS THAT MAY BE LENT, REVIEW PROCEDURES, AND SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION. (PS)

ED013907

Federal Funds For

DAY CARE PROJECTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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VT001806

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary
WOMEN'S BUREAU

PREFACE

Funds for day care* projects are available from a number of Federal agencies. The diverse programs for which these funds may be used include, among others, providing direct care of children in day care facilities as well as other day care services such as the training of personnel and research and demonstration projects relating to various aspects of day care.

Some type of funding is available from the following agencies: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Office of Economic Opportunity; Department of Housing and Urban Development; the Department of Labor; Small Business Administration; and Department of Agriculture. Two programs have been omitted from the report. One, administered by the Manpower Administration in the Department of Labor, has limited funds which have been committed for the next 2 years. The other, administered by the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce, provides loans for industrial and commercial purposes in depressed areas, but the agency states that such projects as day care centers might have great difficulty meeting statutory standards.

Although agencies may have legal authority to award grants or make loans, the funds available are limited. It is advisable, therefore, for prospective applicants to contact the appropriate agency for information on the availability of funds before developing project applications.

Agencies award grants either by matching formulas (which are not always on a one-for-one basis) or by full funding; one agency makes loans. Only a limited number of programs provide funds for construction purposes.

Most of the programs are geared to low-income groups.

Generally, grants or loans are made to State or local public agencies, private organizations, and schools. Individuals are eligible for funds under a few programs.

The Federal Government agencies that administer funds for day care projects are listed along with their specific grant or loan

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*"Day care" provides care, guidance, and supervision for children away from their homes during the day.

The projects described in this document do not include special programs for handicapped children.

program. For each of these programs, information is included with respect to statutory authority, eligibility requirements, proportion of Federal funds that may be granted or limit on funds that may be lent, review procedure (where applicable), and source of further information.

The information in this publication was approved by the appropriate agencies.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Welfare Administration

Children's Bureau

DAY CARE SERVICES

Authorization

Sections 522 and 523 of title V of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Under these sections, grants-in-aid may be made only to State public welfare agencies for child welfare services, including the provision of day care services. To qualify for a Federal grant, a State must have an approved child welfare service plan developed jointly by the State agency and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. If the plan includes the provision of care for children in day care facilities (including private homes), these facilities must be licensed by the State, or approved as meeting the standards established for such licensing by the State agency responsible for licensing facilities of this type. Priority in the provision of day care in facilities is to be given to members of low-income or other groups, such as the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, or migrant children, and to geographical areas that have the greatest relative need for extension of such day care.

Funds

Child welfare service grant-in-aid funds are apportioned among the States by a formula specified in the act. Each State is allotted $70,000. The remainder of the appropriation is allotted on a variable matching formula basis. The public welfare amendments of 1962 earmarked funds for day care up to $10,000,000 of the appropriation for child welfare services. In fiscal year 1963, Congress appropriated $800,000 for day care services; in fiscal 1964, $4,000,000; in fiscal 1965, $4,000,000; in fiscal 1966, $7,000,000. The 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act (effective January 1, 1966) deleted the provision earmarking funds for day care services, but Federal child welfare services funds continue to be available for day care services. Children's Bureau policies require States providing day care services in the fiscal year 1966 to continue to provide such services and, to the extent feasible, to extend and strengthen such services.

Further details may be obtained from:

Children's Bureau
Welfare Administration
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Research and Demonstration Projects

Authorization

Section 526 of title V of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this section, grants may be made to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning, and to public or other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities. Grants are not available to individuals even though they may be affiliated with a public or nonprofit organization. Requests which relate to relevant aspects of the field of child welfare are considered for support; this includes day care services. At present, priority is being given to proposals for research and demonstration projects related to child welfare services provided by social welfare agencies, including better ways to organize and administer these services.

Grants have been awarded on projects such as "The Outcomes of Day Care," "Cost Analysis in Day Care Centers," "Development of a Demonstration Day Care Center for Young Children," "The Day Care Exchange," "Buckhorn Day Care Project," "Training the Nonprofessional Person for Licensing Independent Day Care and Full-Time Foster Homes," "Magnitude and Scope of Family Day Care Problems in New York City," "A Group Day Care Program for Culturally Deprived Children and Parents," and "An Observational Study of Day Care Programs."

Funds

To assure that a maximum number of projects are supported by available Federal funds, each applicant is expected to finance as large a part of the project cost as possible. In general, grant funds may be used to pay in whole or part the following types of costs: personnel salaries; travel; special equipment; communications; rent and utilities; supplies and printing; and, within certain limits, other miscellaneous costs not falling into these specific categories.

Grant funds may not be used to pay any part of the costs of new construction of buildings; depreciation of existing buildings or equipment; dues to organizations, societies, or federations; entertainment; or purchase of motor vehicles or office equipment.

Grants are generally made for a period of not more than 1 year at a time. However, there is provision for continued support.

Review

Applications for grants are reviewed by the Children's Bureau, by nongovernmental experts who serve as a panel of correspondents, and by an advisory group of nongovernmental experts appointed by the Children's Bureau for this purpose. The final decision is made by the Chief of the Bureau.

Further details may be obtained from:

Research Division
Children's Bureau
Welfare Administration
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Training Projects

Authorization

Section 526 of title V of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this section, grants may be made only to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including day care. The grants may be used for teaching grants, traineeships, or short-term training activities.

Funds

Except for short-term training activities, projects may be approved for a period up to 5 years when this is necessary to realize their objectives. Funds may not be used for construction or remodeling purposes.

Review

Applications are reviewed, evaluated, and recommended for approval or disapproval by an advisory group appointed by the Children's Bureau for this purpose. Final approval rests with the Chief of the Bureau.

Further details may be obtained from:

Children's Bureau
Welfare Administration
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Bureau of Family Services

WORK EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING PROGRAM (delegated to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, funds are available only to State public welfare agencies. These funds may be used to pay for the day care of children whose unemployed parents or other persons responsible for their care are in the work experience and training program. In communities where day care services already are provided to low-income families, it is expected that these resources would be utilized before title V funds are expended for this purpose. If otherwise unavailable for trainees in a title V project, day care services may be purchased, or the State public welfare agency may organize a project to train women and provide child care as part of it. In addition, in order to provide women in these projects with a means to make a living, they may be given skill training in day care through other community resources.

All child care services provided under this title must be in compliance with State law and procedures and standards developed jointly by the State's public assistance and child welfare staffs.

Funds

Up to 100 percent Federal financing is available.

Review

Applications are reviewed by the Bureau of Family Services. Final approval rests with the Commissioner of Welfare.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
Bureau of Family Services
Welfare Administration
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Region I: John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02003
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

261-025 O - 67 - 2

Region II: 42 Broadway
New York, New York 10004
(Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania)

Region III: 220 Seventh Street
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
(District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Region IV: 50 Seventh Street NE.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region V: 433 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Region VI: 601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
(Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)

Region VII: 1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region VIII: 19th and Stout Streets
Denver, Colorado 80202
(Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming)

Region IX: Federal Office Building
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102
(Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, American Samoa)

Office of Education

EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME AREAS

Authorization

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Eligibility

Under this title, funds from State allocations may be requested by local educational agencies for projects designed to carry out the purposes of the legislation. Benefits under this title extend to children of preschool age and children of migrant farmworkers, and the like. (The type of project proposed is left to the judgment of local educational agencies. It would appear that a day care program may be devised.)

Funds

Title I provides that the U.S. Commissioner of Education shall make payments to the States for grants to local educational agencies. Federal funds (100 percent) are granted to the States for distribution to eligible local educational agencies under a special formula. In addition, the State receives from the Federal Government an amount equal to 1 percent of that allotted to the educational agency for administrative purposes.

Review

Applications of local educational agencies are reviewed by the State educational agency. If the State agency approves an application, it notifies the Office of Education, which then makes payment to the State.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

RESEARCH, SURVEYS, AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Authorization

Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Eligibility

Under this title, grants may be made to universities and colleges and other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations and to individuals for research, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of education. (Thus a research project involving, for example, the analysis of an existing day care center, its staff, and its children, may be undertaken.)

Funds

Some part of the funding is expected from the applicant.

Review

Applications are reviewed and evaluated by Bureau of Research staff. Proposals that show promise of contributing to educational improvement are sent to outside specialists for review and recommendation. Final approval rests with the Commissioner of Education.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Research
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HOME ECONOMICS

Authorization

Section 10 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Eligibility

Under this section, grants may be made to State boards for vocational education for maintaining, extending, and improving existing programs and developing new programs of vocational education. The act provides for training in occupations involving knowledge and skills in home economics subjects. This may include occupations in day care centers.

Funds

Federal grant funds are available for half the cost of eligible expenditures under a State plan.

Review

Annual projected programs of activities are submitted by the State boards for vocational education to the U.S. Office of Education. Final approval rests with the Associate Commissioner for Adult and Vocational Education.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

or

State board for vocational education

or

Local public schools

WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS (transferred to the Commissioner of Education by section 441 of the Higher Education Act of 1965)

Authorization

Title I-C of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, grants may be made to institutions of higher education for operating their work-study programs. Work-study programs help needy students, particularly those from low-income families, to obtain a higher education by providing part-time jobs in useful projects sponsored by the institutions of higher education in which they are enrolled. A number of young people who are studying to be social workers have elected to work as aides in day care centers for up to 15 hours a week. Such off-campus arrangements are conducted under agreement between the participating institution of higher education and public or nonprofit organizations.

Funds

Federal contributions are authorized for payments for student compensation up to 90 percent of the amount earned. Funds granted may be used only to make payments to students participating in work-study programs, except that an institution may use a portion of the

sums granted to it to meet administrative expenses for off-campus projects only. After August 20, 1967, the Federal share of student compensation will decrease to 75 percent.

Review

Applications to the appropriate regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are reviewed by a panel consisting of the Regional Representative of the Bureau of Higher Education, representatives from the national office staff of the Division of Student Financial Aid, and representatives from colleges in the region. This panel presents its recommendations to the national office of the Office of Education for allotment of funds.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
Bureau of Higher Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(See list on pages 5 and 6.)

Public Health Service

MIGRANT HEALTH

Authorization

Migrant Health Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this act, grants may be made to public and other non-profit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (1) family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (2) other activities to improve health services and conditions for migratory farm families. This covers grants for nursing services and other health services for migrant children in day care centers.

Two-thirds of the grants awarded to date have been made to State or local health departments. The other grants have been made to local migrant councils, local governing bodies, hospitals, county medical societies, and medical schools.

Funds

Participating agencies are required to contribute part of the cost. This has varied from 2 to 80 percent; the average has been 40 percent.

Review

Applications are reviewed by the Community Health Project Review Committee, made up of individuals in the health profession and appointed by the Surgeon General. The committee's recommendations are transmitted to the Surgeon General or his designee for final approval.

Further details may be obtained from:

Migrant Health Branch
Public Health Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO)

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS*

Authorization

Title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, Federal grants may be made to a public agency or to a private nonprofit agency for the development, conduct, and administration of community action programs. Examples of eligible projects include (1) preschool day care and nursery centers for 3- and 4-year-olds; (2) day care centers housed in multiservice centers established to coordinate and focus different service programs at the neighborhood level. Recently, funds have been granted to Head Start-day care programs for preschool children to attend day care centers in multipurpose centers.

Funds

Federal funds may be provided for up to 90 percent of the costs (in very poor communities, Federal assistance may reach 100 percent). The nonfederal contribution may be in cash or in kind. Beginning July 1967, the Federal contribution for costs of most community action programs, including day care services, will be 80 percent. Renovation expenditures may be authorized under certain circumstances.

Review

Applications reviewed and approved by the Office of Economic Opportunity are transmitted to the Governor, who has 30 days to register his disapproval. The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity may overrule the Governor's veto.

Further details may be obtained from:

Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506

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* Head Start programs per se are omitted from this digest.

ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

Authorization

Title III-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, direct grants may be made to public and private nonprofit agencies for purposes of assisting migrant farm workers. Programs must meet "the special needs of migratory workers and seasonal farm laborers and their families in the field of housing, sanitation, education, and day care of children." (Underscoring supplied.)

Funds

Up to 100 percent of the cost of a day care project may be supplied by the Office of Economic Opportunity, provided that the applicant maintains or increases the previous level of effort for such programs and the project would increase opportunities for the worker and his family to achieve economic independence and social self-sufficiency. At present, funding may be provided for remodeling but not for new construction.

Review

Applications to the appropriate regional office are forwarded to the national office, where final approval rests with the Migrant Branch.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Economic Opportunity, CAP
Attention: Migrant Branch
Washington, D.C. 20506

or

State Coordinator
State Office of Economic Opportunity
State Capitol

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Renewal Assistance Administration

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES GRANT PROGRAM

Authorization

Title VII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

Eligibility

Under this title, financial and technical assistance may be provided for the development of centers to house health, recreation, social, and other community services and activities for low- and moderate-income persons. This includes day care centers, provided they are housed in multipurpose facilities. (Priority is given where an applicant shows that the facility will further the objectives of a community action program approved under title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended. Where no community action program exists for the community, priority may be granted if the applicant demonstrates that the facility is designed primarily to benefit members of low-income families.)

Only a public body or agency or an Indian tribe is eligible for a neighborhood facilities grant. However, Federal funds may be used for a facility that a private, nonprofit organization will own or operate, if the application is made by an eligible applicant that will control the use of the facility.

Funds

The Federal grant may not exceed two-thirds of the development cost of a facility, except that in an area designated as a redevelopment area by the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce, the Federal grant may cover up to three-fourths of the development costs.

The nonfederal share of project development costs may be provided by the applicant in cash or in kind.

Review

Applications are made to the appropriate regional office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Approved applications are sent to the national office for final approval. (If the regional office does not approve an application, the applicant may visit the national office for discussions, inasmuch as there are no formal appeal procedures.)

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HUD does not set standards for space used as day care centers; local and State laws apply.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Region I: 346 Broadway
New York, New York 10013
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Region II: Widener Building
Chestnut and Juniper Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region III: Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region IV: 360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601
(Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)

Region V: Federal Center
300 West Vickery Boulevard
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
(Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region VI: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36003
San Francisco, California 94102
(Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Southern Idaho, Utah, Wyoming)
Area Office: 909 First Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
(Alaska, Montana, Northern Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Region VII: Ponce De Leon Avenue and Bolivia Street
P.O. Box 1105
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

Housing Assistance Administration
(successor to Public Housing Administration)

INDOOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Authorization

Section 2 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this section, loans may be made to local housing authorities for purposes of providing community facilities that are necessary appurtenances to low-rent housing. These facilities may include space for a day care center. This space is primarily for the tenants' needs but is available for all children in the area. The local housing authority staff may lease the space, at a very nominal cost, to either a public or private organization to run the center. Generally, fees charged at such centers are based on ability to pay.

(In January 1965, questionnaires of community facilities and programs on or off project sites were sent to all local housing authorities with federally assisted low-rent dwelling units as of June 30, 1964. The completed forms covered 2,295 projects, or 65 percent of all their projects. A total of 1,341 of these projects reported on-site indoor community facilities, and among these 247 were nursery or day care facilities.)

Funds

Up to 90 percent of the total development cost of a housing project may be loaned to the local housing authority by HUD. In addition, annual subsidies are provided so that rents may remain low.

Community facilities space may be financed jointly, with part paid by the local housing authority out of housing funds and part paid from other funds. Where the space is financed partly by the local authority and partly by some other community agency, title to the facility may be held in the name of either the local housing authority or the other community agency, or in some instances title may be taken jointly.

Review

Development programs, which may include proposed day care space, are prepared by the local housing authority for review and approval by the regional office of HUD.

HUD does not set standards for space used as day care centers; local and State laws apply.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
Department of Housing and Urban Development

(See list on page 15.)

Demonstration Programs Administration

COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

Authorization

Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

Eligibility

Under this title, grants and technical assistance are provided to help communities of all sizes to plan, develop, and carry out comprehensive city demonstration programs.

Grants are available to a "city demonstration agency," which may be a city, county, or any local public agency established or designated by the local governing body to administer the comprehensive city demonstration programs. These are locally prepared programs for rebuilding or restoring entire sections and neighborhoods of slum and blighted areas with the concentrated and coordinated use of all available Federal aids, together with local private and governmental resources.

The program will operate in two stages--assistance will be provided to plan and develop demonstration programs; after July 1, 1967, assistance will be provided to carry out the programs planned.

Day care projects may be part of a city demonstration program.

Funds

Eighty percent of the costs of planning and developing the program and 80 percent of the costs of administering the program will be provided by the Federal Government. In addition, the Federal Government may provide supplemental grants of up to 80 percent of the amount of nonfederal contributions made to federally assisted activities in the project area for the purpose of carrying out program plans.

Review

Applications for demonstration programs are made by the city demonstration agency to the appropriate regional office of HUD. They must have the approval of the local governing body.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Demonstrations and Intergovernmental Relations
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20413

or

Regional Offices
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Region I: 346 Broadway
New York, New York 10013
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Region II: Widener Building
Chestnut and Juniper Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region III: Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region IV: 360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601
(Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)

Region V: Federal Center
300 West Vickery Boulevard
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
(Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region VI: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36003
San Francisco, California 94102
(Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Southern Idaho, Utah, Wyoming)
Area Office: 909 First Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
(Alaska, Montana, Northern Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Region VII: Ponce De Leon Avenue and Bolivia Street
P.O. Box 1105
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Bureau of Work Programs

The Bureau of Work Programs provides manpower development assistance to youths and adults through Neighborhood Youth Corps, Special Impact Programs, Operation Mainstream, and New Careers projects. Work training experience as day care aides is possible under any of these projects.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title I-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, assistance may be given to local sponsors for developing and operating programs that provide young men and women from low-income families with a broad range of work experience opportunities. Thus, Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees may be assigned as day care aides. Participation is limited to out-of-school young men and women 16 through 21 years of age and to in-school youths in grades 9 through 12 or in lower grades but of high school age.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and their capability. Any group--other than a political party--that meets established standards is eligible to sponsor a project.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or kind. In agreements with sponsors in the private sector, the Federal Government may pay training costs but may not pay wages to enrollees.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Work Programs or his authorized representatives. To be approved they must meet certain conditions, including:

1. Projects must provide useful work experience for students who need to earn income that will permit them to stay in school or return to school, or projects must provide useful work experience and special training combined with supportive services as needed that will assist those who are unemployed and out of school to develop their maximum occupational potential.

2. Enrollees may not be assigned to work experience opportunities that involve construction, operation, or maintenance of any facility used or intended to be used for religious or sectarian worship.

3. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority is given to projects with high training potential and high potential for contributing to the upward mobility of the enrollees.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work Programs

Region I: 341 Ninth Avenue
New York, New York 10001
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands)

Region II: 1111 20th Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region III: 1371 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region IV: 219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Region V: 411 North Akard Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region VI: 911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
(Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Region VII: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102
(Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington)

SPECIAL IMPACT PROGRAMS (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title I-D of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, local sponsors may develop and operate projects that aim at solving critical problems facing urban areas with large numbers of low-income persons.

The projects concentrate on work training that will result in improvements in the neighborhoods where participants live. Project activities may include renovating houses or apartments, improving health facilities, developing vest pocket parks, expanding community programs, or developing recreational facilities.

To be eligible individuals must be residents of the community or neighborhood served by the project, be at least 16 years of age, and come from families with annual incomes below the poverty line or be unemployed.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and their capability. Any group--other than a political party--that meets established standards is eligible to sponsor projects.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Work Programs or his authorized representatives. To be approved they must meet certain conditions, including:

1. Projects must be located in urban neighborhoods with large concentrations of low-income persons.

2. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority is given to projects that provide a total spectrum of services and therefore appear most likely to help participants obtain permanent jobs.

Priority is given to projects that demonstrate optimum linkage and coordination with all other related programs and provide training not otherwise available to residents of the neighborhood.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work Programs
(See list on pages 21 and 22.)

or

Local State employment service offices

OPERATION MAINSTREAM (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title II, section 205(d), of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, local sponsors may develop and operate work experience and training projects for poor adults with a history of chronic unemployment. The projects concentrate on activities that will improve both rural areas and towns or particular low-income areas where projects take place. For instance, the work experience and training may seek to decrease air or water pollution; improve parks; protect wildlife; rehabilitate housing; or extend education, health, or social services.

To be eligible individuals must be at least 22 years of age and come from families with annual incomes below the poverty line. Participants also must have been unemployed for more than 15 consecutive weeks, repeatedly unemployed during the past 2 years, or employed less than 20 hours a week for more than 26 consecutive weeks.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and their capability. Other groups are eligible to sponsor projects, provided they meet established standards and are public or private nonprofit organizations.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Work Programs or his authorized representatives. To be approved they must meet certain conditions, including:

1. An agency that requests the services of an enrollee must give reasonable assurance that it can offer to that enrollee future full-time employment, independent of financial support from the Bureau of Work Programs.

2. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority as participants is given to those persons who have been chronically unemployed.

Priority is given to projects that provide services or employment for older persons, and improve the social or physical environment in areas of concentrated poverty.

Prior to the establishment of the Bureau of Work Programs, these projects were administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. A substantial portion of available funds was committed before the Bureau of Work Programs was created. Preference will continue to go to those projects if they qualify under newly established standards.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work Programs
(See list on pages 21 and 22.)

or

Local State employment service offices

NEW CAREERS (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title II, section 205(e), of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, assistance may be given to local sponsors to develop work training and employment projects that improve physical, social, or cultural conditions in communities where maximum prospects for future career opportunities exist. The program is designed to meet critical local shortages of personnel in such essential fields as health, education, and public safety by reengineering professional jobs, extracting tasks that require less than professional training, and establishing specifications for new jobs.

Participants must be at least 22 years of age and unemployed, and generally must come from families with annual incomes below the poverty line.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire

and their capability. Any group--other than a political party--that meets established standards is eligible to sponsor a project.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Work Programs or his authorized representatives. To be approved they must meet certain conditions, including:

1. Proposals must demonstrate that permanent jobs exist at the same or higher levels for persons who have completed work training.

2. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority is given to projects that, while easing the workload of professionals, will lead to permanent jobs, with opportunities for advancement, in fields that will benefit the poor.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Work Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Work Programs
(See list on pages 21 and 22.)

or

Local State employment service offices

Bureau of Employment Security
and
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training

TRAINING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Authorization

Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

Institutional Programs*

Under this title, State employment service offices and State vocational education offices develop programs jointly for institutional training for day care occupations. The employment service has responsibility for the certification of training needs in specific occupational areas. Local vocational education authorities are responsible for development of course curriculum, selection of facilities and instructors, and other related educational responsibilities. Following completion of training, the local office of the employment service is responsible for referral of trainees into appropriate employment and followup.

Unmet needs for workers may be brought to the attention of the employment service by individuals, community groups, or government agencies.

On-the-Job (OJT) Training Programs*

Under this title, employers, trade associations, labor organizations, and other potential contractors are eligible to obtain Federal funds for on-the-job training programs for day care occupations.

Funds

Institutional Programs

The Federal contribution for allowances to trainees is 100 percent; for the cost of training, 90 percent. The nonfederal contribution may be in cost or kind.

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*In addition to Institutional and On-the-Job Training Programs, a new program has been established which combines institutional instruction with on-the-job training. Further details on this joint program may be obtained from local State employment service offices.

On-the-Job Training Programs

The Federal Government negotiates with each OJT contractor for the sharing of direct training costs. Reimbursement as to the amount and category of cost, such as for some equipment or personnel, varies with each contract.

Review

Institutional Programs

After determination at the local level of need for a particular training program, the local vocational education agency and the employment service develop a proposal. The application for funds is presented to the State employment service and the State board of vocational education. After approval by the State agencies, the request is sent to the regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) and the Bureau of Employment Security (BES), U.S. Department of Labor, for final review.

On-the-Job Training Programs

Generally, when the local employment service office determines there is need for a particular training program, a local representative of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) works with the employment security agency and the vocational education authority in preparing a project proposal. Then the proposal is developed by the BAT representative who works with the potential contractor. Final review rests with the regional representatives of BAT, BES, and HEW.

Further details may be obtained from:

Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
(See list on pages 5 and 6.)

or

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the Bureau of Employment Security

Region I: John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Region II: 341 Ninth Avenue
New York, New York 10001
(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Region III: 301 Professional Arts Building
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Region IV: 1371 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Region V: Federal Office Building
1240 East Ninth and Lakeside Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44199
(Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio)

Region VI: 219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin)

Region VII: Federal Office Building
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)

Region VIII: 411 North Akard Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Region IX: 334 Equitable Building
17th and Stout Streets
Denver, Colorado 80202
(Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming)

Region X: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36017
San Francisco, California 94102
(Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada)

Region XI: 1911 Smith Tower Building
Seattle, Washington 98104
(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

BUSINESS LOANS

Authorization

Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this section, small businesses that are unable to obtain credit elsewhere on reasonable terms may apply for a loan. Such firms must be organized for making a profit, since SBA does not make business loans to nonprofit enterprises. Persons operating day care centers may be eligible for a bank loan that is guaranteed by SBA, or one in which the bank and SBA participate jointly. If neither type is available, then the business may apply for a direct loan from SBA.

In accordance with SBA standards, a business must be small in order to qualify for a loan. Most day care centers could qualify in this respect. In addition, the applicant must be of good character and must evidence ability to operate his business successfully. The proposed loan must be of such sound value or so secured that repayment is reasonably assured. In the case of a new business, the applicant usually must provide from his own resources approximately half of the total funds required.

Funds

When the financing is not available elsewhere on reasonable terms, SBA may guarantee up to 90 percent or $350,000, whichever is less, of a bank loan to a small firm. SBA's share of an immediate participation loan may not exceed $150,000 at the present time. Direct loans may not exceed $100,000.

Most SBA loans may be for as long as 10 years. However, working capital loans usually are limited to 6 years.

Review

Loan officers at SBA regional offices process applications and make recommendations to supervisory loan officers, also located in the regional office, who make the final decision.

Further details may be obtained from:

Field Offices
Small Business Administration

Small Business Administration Field Offices

Agana, Guam
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Anchorage, Alaska
Atlanta, Georgia
Augusta, Maine
Baltimore, Maryland
Birmingham, Alabama
Boise, Idaho
Boston, Massachusetts
Buffalo, New York
Casper, Wyoming
Charleston, West Virginia
Charlotte, North Carolina
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Clarksburg, West Virginia
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, South Carolina
Columbus, Ohio
Concord, New Hampshire
Dallas, Texas
Denver, Colorado
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Michigan
Dover, Delaware
Fargo, North Dakota
Hartford, Connecticut
Helena, Montana
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Indiana
Jackson, Mississippi
Jacksonville, Florida
Kansas City, Missouri
Knoxville, Tennessee
Las Vegas, Nevada
Little Rock, Arkansas
Los Angeles, California
Louisville, Kentucky
Lubbock, Texas
Madison, Wisconsin
Marshall, Texas
Marquette, Michigan
Miami, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Montpelier, Vermont
Nashville, Tennessee
Newark, New Jersey
New Orleans, Louisiana
New York, New York
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Omaha, Nebraska
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Phoenix, Arizona
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Portland, Oregon
Providence, Rhode Island
Richmond, Virginia
St. Louis, Missouri
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Texas
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
Santurce, Puerto Rico
Seattle, Washington
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Spokane, Washington
Syracuse, New York
Toledo, Ohio
Washington, D.C.
Wichita, Kansas

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY LOANS

Authorization

Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this title, persons whose incomes are below that required to meet basic needs, or those who have lacked the opportunity to acquire capital to establish, expand, or strengthen a small business, may apply for an economic opportunity loan to establish a day care center. Such loans may be applied for at any SBA regional office. Small Business Development Centers are available in some cities to furnish counseling, management, and guidance to prospective borrowers and other small businessmen.

Loans may be made by a bank and guaranteed 100 percent by SBA. If a guaranteed loan is not available, the agency may participate immediately with a bank. If a bank will not participate on either basis, then a direct loan will be considered.

Funds

Qualified applicants may borrow up to $25,000 for a maximum of 15 years.

Review

Loan officers at SBA regional offices process applications and send their recommendations to supervisory loan officers, who make the final decision.

Further details may be obtained from:

Field Offices
Small Business Administration

(See list on page 31.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consumer and Marketing Service

School Lunch Division

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

Authorization

Public Law 85-478, as amended, and after July 1, 1967, section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

Eligibility

Under these acts, all public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade and under, nonprofit nursery schools, child care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions that provide for the care and training of children are eligible.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency may handle the program in eligible private schools and child care institutions; in other States some other State government agency or the Consumer and Marketing Service may administer the program.

Funds

Reimbursement payments make it possible for participating schools and child care institutions to inaugurate a milk service or to expand their current service by offering milk at reduced prices or by establishing new service times.

The Department of Agriculture has established the maximum amounts that may be paid to any participating school or institution. Within the rates so established, the amount of reimbursement depends upon specified cost factors.

Further details may be obtained from:

School Lunch Division
Consumer and Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Authorization

The National School Lunch Act of 1946, as amended, and section 12 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

Eligibility

Under these acts, all public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under may apply for participation. This covers preschool programs, including day care centers, operated as part of the school system. The general purpose of both acts is to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other food, by Federal assistance to the States for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency also may handle the program in eligible private schools. In States where laws do not permit the State educational agency to administer the program in private schools, it is administered by the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Funds

Federal funds for the school lunch programs are apportioned among the States to be used in reimbursing schools for part of the cost of the food they purchase.

Further details may be obtained from:

School Lunch Division
Consumer and Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Authorization

Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

Eligibility

Under this act, all public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under may apply for participation. This covers preschool programs, including day care centers, operated as part of the school system. To the extent practicable, first consideration is given to schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist and to those schools to which a substantial proportion of the children enrolled must travel long distances daily.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency also may handle the program in eligible private schools. In States where laws do not permit the State educational agency to administer the program in private schools, it is administered by the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Funds

Federal funds for the school breakfast programs are apportioned among the States to be used to assist schools in purchasing food for breakfasts served.

Further details may be obtained from:

School Lunch Division
Consumer and Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

COOPERATIVE STATE-FEDERAL RESEARCH

Authorization

Section 2 of the Hatch Act of 1887, as amended.

Eligibility

Under this section, State agricultural experiment stations are recipients of Federal grants to carry out research focused on improved nutrition of the preschool child, improved level of living of families, and development of human resources, including research related to the very young. Thus, research under this act may have direct or indirect import for day care programs.

Funds

Federal funds are provided on a variable formula basis. State funds are required.

Review

Before a research project receives Federal-grant support, it must be approved by both the State experiment station director and the Cooperative State Research Service. Final approval authority rests with Cooperative State Research Service.

Further details may be obtained from:

Cooperative State Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

State Agricultural Experiment Stations

April 1967

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O - 261-025